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LAWS OF VERMONT.

17--An Act in addition to the several acts regulating and governing the Militia of this State.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

Sec. 1. The 26th article of section 1 of chapter 9, and the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th sections of chapter 11th of "an act regulating and governing the militia of this state," passed Nov. 1, 1837, together with so much of chapter 8 of the same act, as provides for paying officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians, for attending regimental drills, together with section 5 of chapter 5 of an act passed Nov. 1, 1837, be and they are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. The mode of proceeding in the collection of the fines specified by the 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d articles of section 1 of chapter 9 of the act of Nov. 1, 1837, and all fines and forfeitures, and all penalties, when no other mode of collecting the same is pointed out by law, shall be as follows: Each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, who shall be liable to a fine, or who shall have forfeited any sum of money set off or to any default, or offence mentioned in the several acts regulating and governing the militia of this state, shall be allowed twelve days from the time of such forfeiture, to make his excuse to the captain or commanding officer of the company to which he may belong, which excuse shall be in writing and signed by the applicant; and it shall be the duty of such captain or commanding officer, within ten days after the time has expired in which such excuses are to be made, to make and transmit to the quarter-master of his regiment a detailed report of each case of fine or forfeiture which has occurred in his company, where no excuse has been rendered, and of those where he has deemed the excuse rendered as insufficient: And on the receipt of any such report, the said quarter-master may proceed and collect all such fines and forfeitures, against the several delinquents therein mentioned, by action of debt founded on this statute before any justice of the peace of the county where such delinquent resides, competent by law to try the same, which suit shall be in the name of the quarter-master, in his official character, and in their commencement and prosecution shall be treated as civil suits, and shall all be brought in the town where the delinquent resides.

Sec. 3. In the trial of all such suits, either party shall be entitled to a trial by jury, but no appeal shall be allowed; and when the prosecutor recovers, he shall recover full costs; but in case the delinquent is acquitted, he shall recover his costs against the prosecutor, unless it shall appear that such delinquent neglected to render his excuse in writing to the captain or commanding officer, as herein before provided, in which case he shall recover no costs; in such case, unless such delinquent has satisfied the justice before whom such case is tried that he is in no fault of said justice to pay the costs of said prosecution against said delinquent, and issue execution therefor, anything in any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. In all cases where judgment shall be rendered against such quarter-master, or where the delinquent shall, by the justice who tries the suit, be excused from paying costs, the justice shall tax the legal costs of said prosecutor, and give him a certified copy of the same, which bills of costs together, with such as may be recovered against said quarter-master, he is hereby directed to pay out of any monies he may collect from delinquents for any of the said fines or forfeitures.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of each quarter-master of the several regiments in this state, on or before the first day of October annually, to make and transmit a return, verified by his oath, to the quarter-master-general, containing the following particulars, to wit:

1st. The name of each delinquent against whom he commenced a suit the preceding year; the event of such suit; what sum as fine or penalty, and what as costs was recovered by him against said delinquent, or what said delinquent recovered against him, who was excused without costs, and who paid costs, though no fine or forfeiture was recovered.

2d. The name of each such case where he has collected the money on the judgment in his favor, and each one where such judgment is not collected, and the reason why; and also state the amount of money by him paid to any delinquent who has recovered judgment against him, and the true balance of money arising from all such cases, in his hands, belonging to the State, or the balance due him over what he has collected.

3d. A full statement of all the public military property belonging to his regiment on the first day of September previous; also of all monies in his hands, derived from any other sources than those mentioned in the 1st and 2d particulars above, or which he may have had in his hands, during the last preceding year--and each disbursement by him made, and for what purposes, from said monies; especially stating what military instruments have been purchased and the amount paid for each.

Which return the quarter-master-general shall preserve in his office--and any neglect of any regimental quarter-master, to make the return by this act required, shall be a breach of his official bond.

Sec. 6. In all actions brought upon this statute, the writs shall run against the body of the delinquent, and in each execution issued on a judgment recovered against such delinquent, the justice signing it shall certify that the judgment was rendered in a suit brought to recover a fine or penalty.

Sec. 7. The quarter-master-general is hereby authorized to draw an order on the treasurer of this State, in favor of any regimental quarter-master, for any balance which he may have been compelled to pay over what he has collected, or with due diligence might have collected on judgments recovered, in his prosecutions under this act for fines and penalties.

Approved Nov. 11, 1841.

18--An act, to limit the time for militia officers to make their return to town clerks.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the several commanders of companies shall be required to make the return now required by law to be made, to the town clerks in the month of June annually.

Approved Nov. 11, 1841.

19--An act in amendment of an act entitled "an act in relation to highways."

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the notice required by the act entitled "an act in relation to highways," approved October twenty-sixth one thousand eight hundred and forty, may be signed by any person in this State.

Approved Nov. 11, 1841.

20--An Act in addition to chapter 21 of the Revised Statutes.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

That for the purpose of keeping the highways and bridges in repair, the several towns in this state at their annual March meeting, or at any other legally warned meeting for that purpose, may raise by vote a tax of such a per cent on the grand list of such town as such meeting may think necessary, in addition to what is now assessed by the selectmen, to be paid in labor and expended in the several highway districts of such town under the direction of the surveyors of such districts.

Provided, That if, in the judgment of the selectmen of the town, any of the several highway districts of such town shall not require the whole amount of the tax accruing from the grand list of the district to be expended within its limits, it shall be appropriated in any part of such town where the selectmen shall direct.

Approved Nov. 9, 1841.

21--An Act to provide for the receipt of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

The Treasurer of this State is hereby authorized to receive from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, all the money which is directed by the provisions of an act entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands and to grant pre-emption rights," passed by the Congress of the United States at the session thereof now last past, and approved by the President on the fourth day of September, forty-one; and the said Treasurer of this State is hereby directed and empowered to execute and deliver to the said Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and give receipts for said money, on such other evidence as the said Secretary of the Treasury may require.

Approved Nov. 11, 1841.

22--An Act for the relief of the Insane Poor.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

Sec. 1. A sum not exceeding two thousand dollars may be annually drawn from the treasury of this State by the board of commissioners for the instruction of the deaf, dumb and blind, to be appropriated for the benefit of the insane poor of this state, agreeably to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. The board of civil authority in each town shall ascertain and certify to the county clerk, on or before the first day of February annually, the number of insane persons in such town, their respective ages, condition and circumstances, how long they may have been insane, what attempts have been made to restore them to reason, and whether, in the opinion of such board, such insane persons are proper objects of the charity of this State, and whether their present guardians or friends are willing that they should become beneficiaries of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. Each county clerk shall make return to said commissioners, before the first day of March in each year, of all the information so received from the several boards of civil authority in his county.

Sec. 4. The said board of commissioners shall have power to appropriate and designate beneficiaries as aforesaid, to draw orders on the treasury for any part of the appropriation provided in the first section, and to allow all or any part of the expenses of their conveyance to and support in the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, for such term of time as said commissioners shall deem proper.

Sec. 5. The board of commissioners shall make an annual report to the Governor, by the second Thursday of October, of their proceedings herein, with an account of the expenditures incurred by them in the discharge of their said duties.

Sec. 6. Each commissioner shall be entitled to receive from the state treasury, under the order of the auditor of accounts, two dollars per day and his reasonable expenses, for all the time in which he shall be actually engaged in the discharge of the duties herein enjoined.

Approved Nov. 9, 1841.

23--An Act, providing for the union of school districts.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

Sec. 1. Any two or more contiguous school districts in this State may associate together and form a union district, for the purpose of maintaining a union school, to be kept for the benefit of the children of each of such districts, and the legal meetings called for that purpose, agree to form such union by a vote of two thirds of the legal voters thereof present at such meetings.

Sec. 2. Every union district thus formed shall be a body corporate, with the corporate powers of other school districts, in relation to prosecuting and defending suits at law, and holding real and personal property; and shall be called by such name as said district at its first meeting shall determine.

Sec. 3. The first meeting of such union district shall be called in such manner, and at such time and place as may be agreed upon by the associated districts respectively, by a vote of the same, at the time of forming such union; and the union district may from time thereafter prescribe the mode of calling and warning the meetings thereof, in like manner as other school districts may do, and may also determine at what time its annual meetings shall be held.

Sec. 4. Such union district at its first meeting thereof, shall choose by ballot a clerk, who shall perform the same duties as are prescribed in relation to the clerks of other school districts--and shall hold his office until another shall be chosen in his stead.

Sec. 5. Such union district may at any legal meeting called for that purpose, raise money for erecting, purchasing, renting or repairing any building to be used as a school house for the union school aforesaid, and purchasing or renting land for the use and accommodation thereof; also for purchasing fuel, furniture and other necessary articles for the use of said school; and in assessing and collecting a tax or taxes for the above purposes, the like proceedings shall be had, as are

prescribed by law for other school districts; said district may also determine where said school house shall stand, and in case the location thereof should not be so determined by said district, the same shall be referred to the selectmen of the town or towns in which such districts so uniting are situated, in the same manner as is provided in the case of other districts, and the said districts, may choose any committee to carry into effect the provisions aforesaid.

Sec. 6. The prudential committees of the respective districts forming the union district shall, together, form the prudential committee of said district, who shall have all the powers, and discharge all the duties in relation to said school, and the school house of said district, as are prescribed to other prudential committees in relation to the school and school houses in their respective districts.

Sec. 7. The prudential committee of the union district shall also determine the ages and qualifications of the children of the associated districts, who may attend the union school; and shall also determine what proportion of the public money, appropriated for each of the districts composing the union district, shall be appropriated and expended in paying the instructor or instructors of the union school; subject however, in the above cases, and in all other matters relating to said school, to any votes of said union district that may be passed at any legal meeting thereof.

Provided however, that the schools in each of the associated districts shall continue to be maintained in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

Approved Nov. 1, 1841.

24--An Act to repeal part of Chapter ninety of the Revised Statutes.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That so much of Chapter ninety of the Revised Statutes as gives a bounty of twenty-five cents for every fox killed within this state is hereby repealed.

Approved Nov. 3, 1841.

25--An Act in relation to the State Prison.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

Sec. 1. The General Assembly shall annually appoint three directors of the State prison, who shall have a general supervision of all business concerns of said prison, and whose duty it shall be to visit said prison semi-annually, and examine the books and the management of the business of the same, with power to direct any alteration in the business there carried on, which such directors shall consider necessary.

Sec. 2. When such directors, or a majority of them, shall think it for the interest of the state, they are hereby authorized to let out, for a term not exceeding three years at any one time, to any person who will hire the same, the labor of all or any part of the convicts in said prison, in such manner and on such terms as such directors, or a majority of them, shall think most for the interest of the state.

Sec. 3. The directors shall, on or before the first day of December next, appraise all the property and effects of the prison, at their value in money, and cause all effects that are not necessary for the use of the prison and the business carried on there, to be disposed of in such manner as they may deem proper.

Sec. 4. The directors shall, annually, on the first day of October, repair to the State prison at Windsor and there make an inventory of all the property of the State at the prison, and appraise the same at their true value in money, and also examine, adjust and liquidate the accounts of the superintendent of said prison for the year preceding, and make full statement thereof, with the inventory of the property, to the Governor of this State, by the second Thursday of October annually. Such directors, before entering upon the duties prescribed in the two preceding sections of this act, shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the same.

Sec. 5. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved Nov. 10, 1841.

AGRICULTURAL.

QUANTITY OF MILK.

Several cups have been successively filled while milking from one cow, producing the following results:--In every case the quantity of cream was found to increase, in proportion as the process of milking advanced; in different cows, the proportion varied, but in the greater number the excess of cream in the last cup as compared with the first, was as 16 to 1; but, as in some cases the difference was not so much, a fair average might be considered as 10 or 12 to 1. And the difference in the quality of the two sorts of cream was no less striking, the cream given by the first drawn milk being thin, white and without consistency, while that furnished by the last, was thick, buttery, and of a rich color. The milk remaining in the different cups presented similar difference, that which was drawn first being very poor, blue, and having the appearance of milk and water, while that in the last cup was of a yellowish hue, rich, and to the eyes and taste resembled cream rather than milk. It appears, therefore, from these experiments that if, after drawing seven or eight pints from a cow, half a pint remains in the udder, not only almost as much cream will be lost, as the seven or eight pints will furnish, but of such a quality as gives the richest taste and color to the butter. This fact has been corroborated by chemical experiments, and holds good with respect to the milk of all other animals--*Black's Essay.*

WINTERING SHEEP.

The season has arrived when sheep require a little of our time and attention. If these are now bestowed with ordinary care, sheep will pass through the winter with trifling loss and much to our advantage. For want of attention at this season of the year, I have seen large flocks almost entirely destroyed, while the owners blamed their bad luck, but not their bad management. Sheep to do well through the winter, must be in good condition when they begin. If they are so, they pass it without difficulty; but if they are poor at this season, good provender and a regular supply will not insure them well through. To see that our sheep have been well taken care of during the summer and fall, is an important step with the farmer; and which would be a great saving both in sheep and fodder. It is wrong to let them ramble over the fields later than about the first of December, because at that time there is little nutriment in the scanty herbage on which they feed, and the grass itself had better remain on the stem to protect

THE BASHFUL MAN.

The following story was published in one of the American annuals. Many of our readers have probably never seen it. It is one of the very best stories of the humorous kind that ever was written. It will bear repetition.

As my object is but to give a specimen of the numerous misfortunes that incessantly beset me the moment I appear in ladies' society, I shall merely speak of those that befel me at the only dinner in Paris to which I was invited. Though laden with introductory letters, I never delivered another.

I pass by the various efforts I made before I could muster sufficient resolution to deliver to Madame O. the one that procured for me, and a friend who came with me, the dinner in question. I pass by my trepidation at the everlasting peal with which the bell responded to my timid touch. Scarcely could I distinguish the *Parlez au Suisse* over the porter's lodge, where probably Swiss never stood since its creation. I pass by several minor blunders; such as asking the porter to direct us to "la chambre de Madame," meaning her drawing room. Suffice it to say, that my less nervous companion, dictionary in hand, boldly led the way; that having traversed a good number of courts and stairs, we at length arrived safely at an ante-room, where stood a servant before a pair of folding doors, which he threw wide open, and announced us by a pair of names, that we should never have recognized as our own, had we met them elsewhere.

Already agitated, and perspiring with nervous trepidation, this ostentatious mode of entrance, so different from the republican simplicity to which I was accustomed, was a formidable trial to me. My cheeks tingled, my knees trembled, and my heart beat violently. I slunk silently behind my unabashed companion, and endeavored to gather sufficient courage to conceal the tremor that shook me like an ague-fit. Madame O. rose to receive us; and, as we approached her, it became necessary that I should deploy from behind my friend. But in so doing I did not notice a large pet dog, who, comfortably stretched on a red velvet cushion, lay napping beside his mistress, directly in my path. On I went, anxious only to get through the introductory ceremonies as soon as possible, and then to ensconce myself in some remote corner, where,

"The world forgetting, by the world forgot,"

I might escape all notice or remark. But truly says the French proverb, "Man proposes but God disposes;" and very unfortunate were his dispositions for my intention. As I hastened on, all glowing with confusion, and quaking with fright, just as I began to bow, I stumbled over the detested pet, and was suddenly precipitated head foremost, like an ancient battering ram, into the lap of Miss P.; overturning episcopally a countryman of my own who was seated next her, balancing his chair on its two hind legs. To save himself, he instinctively grasped the back of her chair, and his weight at her rear acting at the same moment that I was hurled at her in front, decided all hesitation, and over we all rolled together, the chairs uppermost. The vile cur who had been at the bottom of the whole mischief, seized me by the leg, and, receiving a hearty kick in return, added his howling to the chorus of dismay that now filled the apartment. Happily, the female sufferer in this *melée* engaged all the sympathy and attention of the company; but I well know, that in the short minute that had elapsed since I had entered the apartment, I had made three mortal enemies of a man, a dog and a lady.

For my own part, as soon as I had extracted myself from the terrible crash, confusion, and shame, I retreated into the most obscure corner of the room, where I sought to hide myself and my overwhelming mortification behind the guests who were lounging about there.

The call to dinner served as a relief to my embarrassment; for I hoped that would engross every one's attention, which now, I could not help feeling, must be occupied with my awkwardness. Following the company to the dining-room, I saw that each plate contained a card, on which was written the names of the guest who was to occupy the place thus designated. Every one seemed to find his own place by magic; but for me, four or five times did I make the circuit of the table looking in vain for mine. Indeed, I know not but I might have continued running about all dinner time unnoticed among the crowd of servants had not Madame O.'s eyes at length detected me as I circled round and round with an hysterically-increasing rapidity, my eyes dim with confusion, and a clammy perspiration bedewing every pore of my body; and I at length sunk into my seat, when found, fairly exhausted with mortification and shame. Here, again I found myself embarrassed with my hat, which having observed that all retained in the drawing-room, I still grasped with nervous perturbation. Thus I at length disposed of, as I thought at the time, with wonderful ingenuity; for I hung it by the brim between my knees, spreading my handkerchief over its open cavity.

My seat was next to a young lady, whom, of course I was expected to entertain. I entertain. Wofully already, had I entertained the company, but I found myself infinitely better adapted to entertain a company *en masse* and *singularem*.

The ordinary routine of a French dinner now commenced. Soup and bouillie, fish, fowl, and flesh; *entremets* and *hors d'oeuvres*, while a series of servants appeared each instant at our elbows, inviting us to partake of a thousand different dishes, and as many kinds of wine, all under strings of names which I no more understood, than I understood their composition, or than they did my *gasterie*. Resolute to avoid all further opportunities for displaying my predominant trait I sat in the most obstinate silence, saying 'yes' to every thing that was offered me, and eating with most devoted application, till, in an evil hour, my fair neighbor, weary of my taciturnity and her own, at length herself began a conversation, by inquiring how I was pleased with the opera. The question was but at an unlucky moment. I was just raising a large morsel of potatoe to my mouth; and in order to reply as quickly as possible, I hastily thrust it in, intending to swallow it instantly. Heavens!

it was as hot as burning lava! What could I do? The lady's eyes were fixed on me, waiting a reply to her question. But my mouth was in flames. In vain I roiled the burning morsel hither and thither, rocking my head from side to side, while my eyes, which involuntarily I had fixed on her, were straining from their sockets. She regarded my grimaces, of the cause of which I believe she was ignorant, with amazement and surprise, at which I can laugh now when I think of it.

"You're sick, Sir?" at length she gently, and in an anxious tone inquired. I could bear no more. My mouth was flayed with the burning morsel, and smarting with intolerable pain; so, quietly abandoning the point, I opened it to its utmost, and out dropped the infernal firebrand into my plate. Not the slightest tendency to a smile, visibly ruffled the imperturbable politeness of the woman. She soothingly condescended to my misfortune and then gradually led the conversation to a variety of topics; till, exerting the magic influence that true politeness always exercises, I began even to forget my own blunders. Gradually my cheeks burned less painfully, and I could even join in the conversation without the fear that every word I uttered shared the fate of every action I attempted. I even ventured to hope, nay, to congratulate myself, that the catalogue of my calamities was completed for the day.

"Let no one call himself happy before death," said Solon; and he said wisely. The idea of March was not yet over. Before us stood a dish of cauliflower, nicely done in butter. "This is naturally enough took for a custard-pudding, which it sufficiently resembled. Unfortunately, my vocabulary was not yet extensive enough to embrace all the technicalities of the table; and when my fair neighbor inquired if I was fond of *chouffleur*, I verily took it to be the French for custard pudding; and so high was my penevry of it, that my plate was soon bountifully laden with it. Alas! one single mouthful was enough to dispel my illusion. Would to Heaven that the *chouffleur* had vanished along with it. But that remained bodily; and, almost as large, and as burning as Vesuvius, my heart died within me. As I could not confess my mistake, though I could almost as readily have swallowed an equal quantity of soft soap, I struggled manfully against the diabolical compound. I endeavored to sap the mountains heap at its base, and shutting my eyes and opening my mouth, to inhale as large masses as I could without stopping to taste it. But my stomach soon began, intelligently enough, to intimate its intention to admit no more of this nauseous stranger beneath its roof, if not even expelling that which had already gained an unwelcome admittance.

The seriousness of the task I had undertaken and the resolution necessary to execute it, had given an earnestness and rapidity to my exertions, which appetite would not have inspired; when my plate, having somehow got over the edge of the table, upon my leaning forward, tilted up and down slid the disgusting mass into my lap. My handkerchief, unable to bear so weighty a load, bent under it in its turn, and a great portion of it was thus safely deposited in my hat. The plate instantly righted itself, as I raised my person; and as I glanced my eye round the table, and saw that no one had noticed my disaster, I inwardly congratulated myself that the nauseous deception was so happily disposed of. Resolving not to be detected, I instantly rolled my handkerchief together with all its remaining contents, and whipped it into my pocket.

The dinner table was at length deserted for the drawing-room, where coffee and liqueurs were served round. Meantime, I had sought out what I considered a safe hiding-place for my hat, beneath a chair in the dining room, for I dared not carry it longer in my hand; having first thrown a morsel of paper into the crown, to hide the cauliflower from view, should any one chance, in seeking for his own hat, to look into mine.

On my return to the drawing-room, I chanced to be again seated by the lady, by whom I had sat at dinner. Our conversation was naturally resumed; and we were in the midst of animated discussion, when a huge spider was seen running, like a race horse, up her arm.

"Take it off--take it off!" she ejaculated, in a terrified tone.

I was always afraid of spiders--so to avoid touching him with my hand, I caught my handkerchief from my pocket, and clapped it at once upon the miscreant, who was already mounting over her temple with rapid strides. Gracious heaven! I had forgotten the cauliflower, which now lay plastered over her face like an emollient poultice, fairly killing the spider, and blinding an eye of the lady; while little streamlets of soft butter glided down her beautiful neck and bosom.

"*Mon Dieu! mon Dieu!*" exclaimed the astonished fair.

"*Mon Dieu!*" was echoed from every mouth.

"Have you cut your head?" inquired one.

"No, no; the spider--the spider. The fellow has crushed the spider."

"What a crush of entrails!" ejaculated an astonished Frenchman, unconsciously to himself.

Well might he be astonished. The spray of the execrable vegetable had spattered her dress from head to foot. For myself, the moment the accident occurred, I had mechanically returned my handkerchief to my pocket, but its contents remained.

"What a monster it must have been!" observed a young lady, as she helped to relieve my victim from her cruel situation. "I declare I should think he had been living on cauliflower."

At that moment, I felt some one touch me; and turning, I saw my companion who had come with me.

"Look at your pantalons," he whispered.

Already half dead with confusion at the disaster I had caused, I saw my eyes upon my once white dress, and saw at a glance the horrible extent of my dilemma. I had been sitting upon the fated pocket, and had crushed out the liquid butter and the soft paste-like vegetable, which had daubed and dripped down them, till it seemed as if I were actually dissolving in my pantalons.

Darting from the spot, I sprang to the place where I had left my hat; but before I could

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Christian Freeman.

LINES WRITTEN BY A LADY

As an excuse for her zeal in the cause of Temperance, and addressed to a friend, who told her that she "was almost a monomaniac on the subject of alcoholic drink."

Go feel what I have felt--

Go, bear what I have borne--

Sink 'neath the blow a father dealt,

And the cold proud world's scorn--

Struggle on, from year to year,

Thy sole relief the scalding tear.

Go weep as I have wept,

O'er a loved father's fall.

See every cherished promise swept,

Youth's earnest turn'd to gall,

Hope's faded flowers strewn all the way

That led me up to woman's day.

Go, kneel as I have knelt,

Implore, beseech and pray--

Strive the besotted heart to mend,

The downward course to stay--

Be cast, with bitter curse, aside,

Thy prayers burdened, thy tears dried.

Go, stand where I have stood,

And see the strong man bow.

With gnashing teeth, lips bathed in blood,

And cold and livid brow;

Go, catch his wand'ring glance, and see

There mirror'd his soul's misery.

Go, hear what I have heard,

The sob of sad despair,

As memory feeling's fount hath stir'd,

And he revealing there,

Have told him what he might have been,

Had he the drunkard's fate foreseen.

Go to thy mother's side,

And hear her cruel'd spirit cheer,

Thine own deep anguish hide,

Wipe from her cheek the tear--

Mark her dimm'd eye, her furrow'd brow,

The gray that streaks her dark hair now,

Her tott'ring form, her trembling limb,